

Mr Sullivan, had contracted Small-Pox, and that its parents objected to having it carried to the Island. The Board ordered it to be sent there, nevertheless. Will they take that child from its parents, send it to Rainsford Island, and leave it without a physician? Let the gentlemen suppose themselves to be in the place of those parents, and they will do no such thing.

HOWARD.

For the Boston Morning Post.

Mr Ingersoll.—It cannot have escaped the observation of those who frequent the Lion Theatre, that this gentleman's talents are far from being sufficiently appreciated by the theatre-going community. He has faults, I am aware, easily discoverable; but none that may not be soon overcome by a closer study and attention. In the chief points necessary to constitute a good actor—voice and figure—he has no equal on the American stage; nor have I ever seen his equal in these respects, among all the importations from Drury Lane or Covent Garden. He has it in his power to stand unrivaled as a tragedian, and that, at no distant period, if he but exercise more care and exertion in the conception of his characters. Longer experience, however, will undoubtedly correct his present blemishes, and place him on a level with the first performers of the day.

His personation of Damon is admitted by many who have witnessed it, to be unsurpassed by any one who has attempted its performance in this city for several years.

As Rienzi, he has, in my opinion, no superior, in imparting power and grandeur to the tragedy, and in placing before the audience the stirring and exciting plot of that production. To those who wish to behold the representation of a highly interesting and instructive play, and encounter by their presence an excellent player, and an exemplary and amiable man, I know of no better performance than Riezi, or an actor more richly deserving of support and approbation, than Mr INGERSOLL.

S.

Congress.

SATURDAY, Dec. 31.

The Senate was not in session to day.

In the House of Representatives, after the presentation of petitions, Mr. H. Everett moved the suspension of the rules in order to offer a resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of prohibiting, by law, any Register or Receiver of the Land Offices from purchasing public Lands directly for themselves or as agents for others, &c. but withdrew the motion for the present.

The House took up for consideration the following resolution, heretofore offered by Mr. Garland, of Va.

Resolved. That the Secretary of the Treasury communicate to this House, if within his power, the dividends and surpluses which were declared by, and the surpluses and contingent funds remaining in the several banks in which the public money was deposited, for the years 1833, '34, '35, and '36, severally.

The question being on the motion heretofore made by Mr. Hannegan, to lay the resolution on the table, it was taken, by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative, yeas 28, nays 14.

Mr. Hartlan moved to amend the resolution by adding thereto the following: That the Secretary inform the House whether a part of the salary or compensation of an agent at the Seat of Government formed a part of the expenses of said banks, the name of the agent, and the several sums paid by each bank.

Mr. Cushman moved the previous question—lost 71 to 98.

The hour assigned for the consideration of resolutions having passed, Mr. Whittlesey called for the order of the day.

Mr. Vandepool moved to suspend the rule in order to finish this subject, which had occupied time enough.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Thompson of Ohio, obtained leave to offer a resolution granting the use of the Hall of Representatives, on Tuesday next, for one hour after 10 o'clock, A. M. for an exhibition of the pupils of the New England Asylum for the Blind, under the direction of Dr. S. G. Howe; agreed to.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

After the consideration of a few private claims, the House adjourned.

South Carolina Legislature.—The Legislature of this State adjourned on Monday last. Sixty thousand dollars have been appropriated to the College; \$40,000 for extending the C.umbia Canal; 20,000 for repairing the State Road; \$7000 for improving the navigation of the Water River; \$3000 for Lynch's Creek, &c. &c.

Banking privileges have been granted to the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company, under guarded restrictions, and the State has subscribed to the Stock \$1,000,000 out of the surplus revenue.—*Augusta Courier*, Dec. 28th.

The fate of Mr. Edward Gould who was engaged in the battle of Dunlopion on the 18th of June last, is thus announced in the St. Augustine Herald:

Having swam to an Island after the battle was over, he was taken by the Indians and carried to their Camp. He was wounded in the thigh and they bound up his wound and otherwise treated him kindly. At sunset they stripped him of his clothing, and told him to go, that he was too young to kill and they would not hurt him. He started from the camp and had proceeded about fifty yards, when at a preconcerted signal, he fell before their treacherous rifles, twelve balls were lodged in his body and he died without a groan.

Lafayette Bank.—We have just seen one of the new Bills (which the Lafayette Bank, located at South Boston, has recently issued) bearing an excellent vignette of *Alger's* extensive Iron Works—a most striking and correct likeness of *Lafayette*, and a vessel at sea with wind free, under a full pressure of sail in the background. They were executed we learn at *Moore's* (late Pendleton's) establishment in Washington street, by Mr. Croome, a young and very ingenious artist, and reflect great credit upon his skill, and will we think, doubtless insure him success in his future professional efforts.

The *Bills* in our opinion, are by far the handsomest and most picturesque, we have seen in circulation from any Bank within the limits of this metropolis.—*Com. Gazette*.

Sad Accident.—Yesterday afternoon, a man named James Belknap, of Medford, while looking at some sleighs in one of the lots of Willard's stable in Cambridge, accidentally fell backwards from the loft to the lower floor, a great distance, by which his skull was severely fractured, and otherwise severely injured. When taken up he was insensible, and his wounds were considered dangerous.—*Mercantile*.

Bor Wit—“I have heard you often complain of poverty,” said W. to B., who had just torn the skirts of his coat—“I hope you will complain no longer, as you appear now to have an abundance of rents.” “True,” replied B., looking ruefully at the injured garment—but don't you perceive my rents are all *en arriere*?”

Master Samuel Philemon Hamilton, about 11 years of age, a promising son of Gen. James Hamilton, had his right hand so dreadfully shattered by the explosion of a powder horn, which he held in his hand, as to render amputation necessary.—*Charleston, S. C. Courier*.

The Franklin Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 12 per cent.

The Atlantic Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent.

Great Dividend.—The New York Atlantic Insurance Company have declared a dividend of twenty five per cent. out of the income of the last six months, making seventy-five per cent. dividend upon eighteen months business.

Vastly Important.—We learn from a late London paper that the Princess Sophia, who is now sojourning at Broadstairs, frequently drives over to Ramsgate, and that “the King's staghounds are to be at Aylesbury on Wednesday the 16th of November.”

The lecture before the Franklin Typographical Association, this evening, will be delivered by Mons. B. F. Bugar. Subject, Animal Magnetism.

The Quincy Patriot is the title of a new weekly paper printed at Quincy. Its appearance and contents are very creditable. It is neutral in politics, we believe.

BOSTON MORNING POST.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1837.

Surplus Revenue.—It has been remarked by many writers that the national debt of Great Britain is a blessing to that nation—by producing a mutual dependence between the government and the people—by placing it beyond the power of either to act independently of the other, without suffering certain consequences which both are desirous of avoiding—the loss of the debt on the one hand and the loss of credit on the other. If a national debt—when the debts are due to the subjects of the government—is a blessing—what must a national government wealth be but a curse? Just in proportion to the amount of wealth that is politically in the hands of government, will it be in the power of the officers of government to trample upon the laws, constitution and rights of the people, with impunity. It would only be necessary for the chief officers of government to have command of the currency of the nation (to obtain which they need to possess but a small portion of the whole wealth of the country) in order to rule the nation from Maine to Georgia with absolute and irresistible power. Yet under the present circumstances of the national revenue, we are rapidly approaching to this crisis. In the first place, the treasury of government is becoming very rapidly filled by the natural accumulation of revenue from the sale of public lands and the profits of the tariff. In the second place the capital thus collected is constantly augmenting in the ratio of compound interest—so that a few years, according to the present rate of increase, the interest itself will far exceed the expenses of government. The national wealth or rather the *surplus revenue* will thus go on increasing by a sort of geometrical progression, until, unless some immediate remedy is adopted, the whole of the wealth of the country will be at the mercy and at the disposal of the chief officers of government. Vain, at that time, will be all the efforts of the people to preserve their rights. The whole country being sold to government—the people of all classes will be nothing but *serfs*—and they cannot help themselves, for their very livelihood will depend on their obedience. All the talent in the nation will be under the pay of government, and the people will in this manner be ruled even while they think they are ruling. All the States, being indebted to the general government for the repeated loans which they have received as their share of the surplus revenue, will be interested, in order to save themselves from bankruptcy, to join in all the measures of the general administration. The States will thus be rendered the mere vassals of the general government; and all our political power will be swallowed up in one great mammoth despotism—whose power is derived from wealth. In this way, by the accumulation of surplus revenue, and by its distribution among the States—as a loan—this country may owe its final ruin.

The plan for the new State Bank in Missouri, is that the State shall own half the stock and individuals the other half. The directory to be 13 in number, seven to be appointed on the part of the State and six on the part of the stockholders. The directory to elect their own President. A bill is now drawing up on this principle, the capital stock will be 5,000,000 of dollars, 3,000,000 of which will be taken up immediately, and the other two millions in two and four years. So much of this two millions of stock as is to be taken by individuals will be sold at those times for the benefit of the State.

Mr. Cushman moved the previous question—lost 71 to 98.

The hour assigned for the consideration of resolutions having passed, Mr. Whittlesey called for the order of the day.

Mr. Vandepool moved to suspend the rule in order to finish this subject, which had occupied time enough.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Thompson of Ohio, obtained leave to offer a resolution granting the use of the Hall of Representatives, on Tuesday next, for one hour after 10 o'clock, A. M. for an exhibition of the pupils of the New England Asylum for the Blind, under the direction of Dr. S. G. Howe; agreed to.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

After the consideration of a few private claims, the House adjourned.

South Carolina Legislature.—The Legislature of this State adjourned on Monday last. Sixty thousand dollars have been appropriated to the College; \$40,000 for extending the C.umbia Canal; 20,000 for repairing the State Road; \$7000 for improving the navigation of the Water River; \$3000 for Lynch's Creek, &c. &c.

Banking privileges have been granted to the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company, under guarded restrictions, and the State has subscribed to the Stock \$1,000,000 out of the surplus revenue.—*Augusta Courier*, Dec. 28th.

The fate of Mr. Edward Gould who was engaged in the battle of Dunlopion on the 18th of June last, is thus announced in the St. Augustine Herald:

Having swam to an Island after the battle was over, he was taken by the Indians and carried to their Camp. He was wounded in the thigh and they bound up his wound and otherwise treated him kindly. At sunset they stripped him of his clothing, and told him to go, that he was too young to kill and they would not hurt him. He started from the camp and had proceeded about fifty yards, when at a preconcerted signal, he fell before their treacherous rifles, twelve balls were lodged in his body and he died without a groan.

Lafayette Bank.—We have just seen one of the new Bills (which the Lafayette Bank, located at South Boston, has recently issued) bearing an excellent vignette of *Alger's* extensive Iron Works—a most striking and correct likeness of *Lafayette*, and a vessel at sea with wind free, under a full pressure of sail in the background. They were executed we learn at *Moore's* (late Pendleton's) establishment in Washington street, by Mr. Croome, a young and very ingenious artist, and reflect great credit upon his skill, and will we think, doubtless insure him success in his future professional efforts.

The *Bills* in our opinion, are by far the handsomest and most picturesque, we have seen in circulation from any Bank within the limits of this metropolis.—*Com. Gazette*.

Sad Accident.—Yesterday afternoon, a man named James Belknap, of Medford, while looking at some sleighs in one of the lots of Willard's stable in Cambridge, accidentally fell backwards from the loft to the lower floor, a great distance, by which his skull was severely fractured, and otherwise severely injured. When taken up he was insensible, and his wounds were considered dangerous.—*Mercantile*.

Bor Wit—“I have heard you often complain of poverty,” said W. to B., who had just torn the skirts of his coat—“I hope you will complain no longer, as you appear now to have an abundance of rents.” “True,” replied B., looking ruefully at the injured garment—but don't you perceive my rents are all *en arriere*?”

Master Samuel Philemon Hamilton, about 11 years of age, a promising son of Gen. James Hamilton, had his right hand so dreadfully shattered by the explosion of a powder horn, which he held in his hand, as to render amputation necessary.—*Charleston, S. C. Courier*.

The Franklin Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 12 per cent.

The Atlantic Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent.

Great Dividend.—The New York Atlantic Insurance Company have declared a dividend of twenty five per cent. out of the income of the last six months, making seventy-five per cent. dividend upon eighteen months business.

Vastly Important.—We learn from a late London paper that the Princess Sophia, who is now sojourning at Broadstairs, frequently drives over to Ramsgate, and that “the King's staghounds are to be at Aylesbury on Wednesday the 16th of November.”

The lecture before the Franklin Typographical Association, this evening, will be delivered by Mons. B. F. Bugar. Subject, Animal Magnetism.

The Quincy Patriot is the title of a new weekly paper printed at Quincy. Its appearance and contents are very creditable. It is neutral in politics, we believe.

POLICE COURT.

Dear Price for Smuggled Flour.—Messrs James Driscoll and Patrik Sullivan, not Esquires, were suspected of stealing two barrels of flour, from a wharf, on Friday night. The facts proved against them bore a suspicious aspect, to be sure. One of them had been employed during the day, in unloading the flour, and the morning after the double tracks of the departed barrels were clearly traced, through an arch, to the very door of the house in which the prisoners' families resided a neat little room together. In this room the seekers found the two barrels, from the heads of which the women had made an unsuccessful attempt to ease the brands. They couldn't very well deny that they had the flour all high and dry, but felt at liberty to say that they came by it honestly, and so boldly declared, that they bought it of a stranger in the street for \$22.00. His Honor thought that they were very prudent in laying a good supply of flour at the wholesale prices, but also thought that they acted very imprudently in purchasing such a quantity under such dubious circumstances, when they might have been as well supplied, at equal prices, at a regular store. As, however, the flour had been recovered, he should have no objection to a jury's believing their story, if they could, and to the tender mercies of Judge Thacher, S. D. Parker, and the gentlemen of the Jury, he feelingly referred them.

Entry Thief.—A murky looking creature, grim with the mingled hues of chimney smoke and snuff, and calling herself Ann Gillette, was brought up by Mr. J. Harrington, Master of the Hawes School, at South Boston, and charged with stealing two of the school's cloaks. A carpenter near the school saw her enter the door, and almost instantly return, with an increase in the admeasurement of her girth, altogether preternatural for such a short space of time. Like a British cruiser, he claimed the right of search, which she fiercely resisted, and when the contest drew the attention of a passer by, she exclaimed, that the carpenter had committed the thief, but, dreading instant exposure, he attempted to force the articles under her cloak, for the purpose of swearing them on to her. His Honor appeared to be very much delighted with such an example of address and ready wit, and in order that she might not be a sufferer by the transaction in which she displayed it, he ordered, that she should be provided with bed, board, washing, lodging, physic, and preaching, at the public expense till April next. She pretended to be so much affected by His Honor's unexpected benevolence, that she essayed a swoon, which she executed rather indifferently. In truth, it is only an accomplished lady, who has been regularly trained in graceful deportment, who can perform faint with any degree of elegance.

Show Windows.—It has been a profitable and long accustomed practice with dry goods dealers, to hang the best part of their stock outside their windows, for the double purpose of exhibiting their quality and producing a little romantic obscurity in the interior of their stores. They probably think that laces, silks and calicos, like every thing else pertaining to the ladies, appear to the greatest advantage through a misty medium. What is the fairest creature—most exquisite form—to him, who sees her not through the veil of passion? Why a locomotive biped of questionable utility, at best, and unquestionable inconvenience in general. But this last consideration is somewhat episodic to the practice above alluded to, which has its great advantages, but is also attended with a slight disadvantage; passers by occasionally carry off a piece of goods, without planking the cash. Mrs Ann Wymore, alias Moore, did that same for Mr Bird, in Washington street, and for so doing went the way of other thieves for two months.

N.B. Mr Graham will give biblical lectures at the same place on Sabbath evenings.

17 MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—The next Lecture before the Society will be delivered **17 THIS EVENING, 17 JAN.** by DR WEBSTER.

LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY.—Dr WEBSTER'S

Lectures for ladies and gentlemen will commence on

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 6th, at 7 o'clock, at the Chemical Lecture Room in the Mass. Medical College, Mason st.

Tickets can be procured at Farrington's, Druggist, No 1 Tremont House.

REVIEW OF THE BOSTON MARKET

FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, JAN. 5.

ASHES.—Both descriptions are quite dull of sale, notwithstanding the limited supplies, and we quote the disposition of a few certificates of Potts 17 50, and Pots 87 at 7.25 per 100 lbs. The quantity inspected during the past year was 1263 casks Pots and 2750 do Poulard—stock on hand S1st Dec., 280 casks of both sorts.

BEANS.—The sales of this article have been at a reduction on former reported prices.

CANDLES.—The limited supplies of Sperm at market, and the severity of the weather preventing further immediate arrivals, holders have become more firm and anticipate some improvement on prices. No sales have come to our knowledge above present quotations. Moulds will sustain the late advance noticed in a former review.

COAL.—The transactions have been during the past week confined to the retail demand, at some advance on former prices. The sales by auction consist of a quantity of Antwerp, at \$14 a 45 lb—Sydney \$10 1/2 lb at 11, and Cannel 7 1/2 lb per 100 lbs.

COFFEE.—The market continues extremely languid, both for exportation and consumption. The trade operate only to supply their immediate wants, and prices are nominally as last reported—a sale of St. Domingo was made by auction at 9 1/2 lb per lb.

CORN MEAL.—This article is extremely dull of sale, and prices a shade lower.

COTTON.—The business done in this article consists of 350 bales new crop, New Orleans, at 19 40; 400 do. Upland, at 12 20;

